A case report on calf meningoencephalocoele
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Objectives: Encephalocoele (meningoencephalocoele, cephalocoele) is called to the brain herniated through a defect in the skull (cranial bifida). In the spring of 2012, a female Holstein calf with a defect in the skull was born in an industrial farm around Tehran (Ranjbar farm).

Materials & Methods: On physical examination, fever and central blindness with a mass on the middle forehead were observed. The mass was soft and wavy without any pain. Subsequently, animal died on the sixth day. Therefore, an autopsy was performed that a lesion as meningoencephalocoele had found.

Results & Conclusion: Histological examination of brain tissue revealed no specific changes. The diagnosis was not based on imaging, due to some limitations. Morphogenesis of the defect is complex and is not merely related to osteogenesis of skull and second herniation of intracranial tissue, but rather a primary defect of neural tube.

Keywords: Calf, Holstein, Meningoencephalocoele

Isolation and molecular identification of BTV infection in Qom province
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Objectives: Blue tongue is a non- contagious disease caused by Reoviruses that are transmitted and spread by small biting midges from the Culicoides genus. In recent years increasing of population of vectors of BT and transporting of domestic animals and livestock lead to increase of incidence of disease. The first official report of disease in cattle, sheep, goat and camel was in 1974 based on serological findings by Afshehgar and Karvanfar in IRAN but it has not been reported any isolation of virus in IRAN. This study was performed to identification of BTV in Qom province from 2007 to 2008

Materials & Methods: Animals with the following clinical symptoms complete blood were sampled and samples were sent to the Razi Institute, Karaj: fever 40 to 41°C, , Hypoension, necrotic and hemorrhagic lesion of the oral mucosa. There was used competitive ELISA test for serological studies and RT-PCR and Nested PCR for molecular studies. The recorded sequences of samples compared with BTV service. In addition to all samples were tested for virus isolation. There were sampled 146 complete blood from 18 herd suspected to have BTV clinical signs.

Results & Conclusion: 12% of samples were serologically positive and 2.68% were positive in the PCR test. Virus isolation because of unknown factors was unsuccessful. In addition to sheep BTV was seen in goat and severity of disease in goat was higher than sheep. 95% of blood samples and 100% of positive samples were belonged to fasting herds which recently arrived from northern and northwestern provinces of Iran to Qom province. BT although presence of BTV didn’t spread among permanent and native sheep and goat herds of Qom province so it is hypothesized that there weren’t inject vectors of BTV in Qom province because of environmental factors. Molecular studies of positive samples showed that the topotype of identified blue tongue viruses are similar to blue tongue viruses of the Northern and Northwestern provinces. In this study except of lameness all clinical signs of blue tongue were seen in affected sheep and goat herds. This study is the first official confirmation and report of blue tongue in Qom province by PCR and serological studies.

Keywords: BTV, Qom, Iran